

# PERSHING AND DAWES STR CHICAGO TO CALL FOR WAR ON ALL REDS

Patriotic Audience Demands Impeachment of Governor of Illinois.

## FOR FREEING LLOYD

Women Shout Denunciation of Small, Men Cheer for Minutes.

## CONGRESS COWARDS HIT

Head of Army Points to Menace of Herrin, the Klan and Unpreparedness.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—A patriotic meeting held today at noon in the Hotel La Salle in honor of Gen. John J. Pershing, given under the auspices of the Chicago Association of Commerce, stamped after a denunciation of "corrupt politics" and cheered with a suggestion for many minutes a suggestion that Gen. Small, Governor of Illinois, be thrown out of office.

The demonstration was the spontaneous result of a resolution prepared by Col. P. J. S. Farrell and introduced by Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes, condemning the pardoning of William Bross Lloyd, millionaire Chicagoan, and his associate radicals.

"This resolution is to be the sense of this meeting," said the General. "And I take it that there is no time like the present to make an issue of corrupt politics, convict leadership in labor and similar evils."

He then read the resolution and two thousand men and women, representing Chicago's military, commercial, industrial, patriotic, and civic organizations rose to their feet in the wildest patriotic demonstration seen in Chicago since the armistice.

**Cry for Impeachment.**

The cheering went on incoherently for some ten minutes, while the chairman attempted to restore order. Then from the room arose the cry: "Impeach Small!" "Throw him out!"

The cheering again broke out, and this time for another five minutes until at least the General succeeded in making his point.

A move to impeach the Governor would do no good," he declared. "He is too strong politically and it would be useless to attempt to dislodge him with the methods at our disposal."

The introduction of the resolution came as a surprise to the large gathering, but the audience had been made ready for a patriotic whoop-whoop by a preceding attack on disloyalists by G. N. Dawes.

One woman in the rear of the big banquet hall rose and shouted:

"In the State that I come from, Pennsylvania, they would take Governor Small by the nape of the neck and drag him through the streets until the wad was out of him."

The woman, whose identity was not learned, was joined by at least twenty other women who supplemented with "Gov. Small is a traitor," "Down with Small, the friend of the Reds," "How much did Small get for pardoning Lloyd?"

**Attack on Government.**

The Farrell resolution cited the conviction of Lloyd and the salient points of the charges against him, and then declared that Small "has invaded the judicial part of the Government" in thus repudiating the finding of the jury, of the people, the judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois and the judgment of the Justice representing the Supreme Court of the United States.

The resolution ended with note of the action taken by the Chicago Chapter of the Military Order of the World's War and deplored "the attitude and the act of the Government of the State of Illinois in pardoning William Bross Lloyd and the other defendants."

"We feel," it read, "that by such act he has besmirched the fair name of the people of the State of Illinois and of the United States and has belittled the force of national loyalty and fealty to the nation and in a great measure discredited the cause for which many have passed and their mortal remains lie in the soil of France."

Gen. Dawes, in his speech preceding the adoption of the resolution, charged that Small had "besmirched the record of the State of Illinois and the United States and double crossed those who gave their lives in the war."

"We need a new breed in Congress," he shouted. "There are some there who are willing to barter the interests of the United States for votes."

"The politicians these days are afraid of the labor unions, many of which are headed by criminals. We need men who are not afraid of mobs—who are ready to fight."

The remainder of his speech Gen. Dawes devoted to denunciations in Congress who have given a lot of men the chance, little by little, to undermine the Constitution of the United States. He said: "We must replace these cowards in Congress who would murder their country for the sake of a few votes."

Gen. Dawes's sentiments were reinforced by Gen. Pershing, who followed the former Director of the Budget with a denunciation of "home rule" and a warning against the growing potency of Government obstructionists, radicals and the Ku Klux Klan. Gen. Pershing bitterly criticized Eugene Debs, the socialist.

# Each American Farmer Will Earn \$465 This Year

BURLINGTON, Vt., Dec. 6.—The average net income of the American farmer will be about \$465 this year, Gray Silver of Washington, representing the American Farm Bureau Federation, said, in an address to-night at the annual meeting of the Vermont Farm Bureau Federation here.

He declared that the national organization, with 1,500,000 members, 2,000 county organizations and many thousands of community centers representing more than eighty billions of dollars invested, was now in the "throes of distress" for lack of "a reasonable income to take care of actual needs."

# HAMMER MURDERER Baffles SEARCHERS

Authorities Admit Her Flight Has Left Them Without a Clue.

## NOW SOUGHT IN DESERT

Sportsman, Ex-Prisoner at Jail, Questioned as Possible Ally in Escape.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 6.—Ed T. Johnson, sportsman, was questioned today at the Los Angeles Sheriff's office in connection with the escape of Mrs. Clara Phillips, the hammer murderer, from the county jail Monday night. He denied knowledge of the escape.

Johnson was a prisoner in the jail last summer when Mrs. Phillips was arrested for slaying Mrs. Albert Meadows. According to deputies, he became acquainted with Mrs. Phillips and aided her in obtaining counsel, but was said not to have been in communication with her recently.

Sheriff Traeger and his assistants said they seemed no nearer to capturing the missing woman. They continued in the belief she would try to make her way into Mexico.

**Husband Is Absolved.**

Armour L. Phillips, husband of the fugitive, who was detained at the Sheriff's office all day, was told late in the afternoon he need remain no longer, but was asked to keep in touch with the Sheriff to a search for Mrs. Phillips at the time of Mrs. Phillips's escape from jail.

Deputy sheriffs searching for Mrs. Phillips found Mrs. Peggy Caffee, through whose testimony Mrs. Phillips was convicted, at Long Beach today. Mrs. Caffee disappeared from her home at the time of Mrs. Phillips's escape from jail.

"I believe I saw Mrs. Phillips on the streets of Long Beach at noon yesterday," she said.

There were automobile tire tracks outside the jail and similar ones near Mrs. Caffee's home yesterday. This led the Sheriff to a search for Mrs. Phillips in the belief that Mrs. Phillips had gone to her home for refuge. Others charged that Mrs. Caffee had turned remorseful and had aided her former friend to escape.

Meanwhile the search for Clara Phillips had spread to-day through the desert and the cooperation of the Mexican authorities had been promised.

**May Have Fled in Plane.**

The theory that Mrs. Phillips had escaped by airplane gained strength today through the receipt of reports that two machines had been seen flying over the San Diego Mountains into Mexico. The authorities considered it possible that Mrs. Phillips was in one of the planes.

The belief is sustained, however, that the hammer murderer has fled to the desert. A garage man gave a tip concerning a man and a woman, who kept her face hidden in a newspaper, who drove up hurriedly to his place yesterday and asked for desert trails.

The road from San Diego to Tia Juana is also being closely watched. Tia Juana is just over the line. There is only a highway leading to it, "the Road to Hell," as it is dubbed when Tia Juana was a flourishing gambling and drinking place.

There is hardly any chance of the hunted woman getting across the line if she strays from these roads, for vast areas of trackless land, waterless, mountainous and impassable. The California police are using an airplane in their patrol of the border.

Mrs. Phillips, in the belief of the authorities, is being helped along by an "underground railway" system. She may remain two or three days in one of the towns between Los Angeles and the border to give the pursuit time to catch up.

Mrs. Madalynne Obenchain, who was released from the prison just before Mrs. Phillips escaped, gave her the daily curtain which she hung over the automobile, interior, and jewelry, thus concealing her operations with the saw. Sheriff Traeger questioned Mrs. Obenchain for hours and said he believed she had nothing to do with it. However, she was kept under surveillance.

## Continued on Page Twelve.

# Burglars Strip Hempel's Home of \$50,000 Loot, Entering by Roof

Mme. Frieda Hempel, the opera star, returned to New York from a concert engagement in Syracuse yesterday to find that burglars had entered her apartment at 271 Central Park West and stripped the place of virtually everything of value belonging to herself and her husband. Many valuable jewels, a great deal of silverware and articles of clothing of all kinds were included in the loot, the value of which is estimated conservatively at \$50,000.

The robbery occurred while the apartment was empty. William B. Kahn, the singer's husband, left his home early in the morning and did not return until almost midnight. Apparently he just missed the burglars by a few minutes. They had worked at leisure, smoking some of the choice cigars that Mr. Kahn had reserved for his guests, and the intruders took their time about selecting the material to be packed for transportation.

The police found that entrance to the

## Continued on Page Twelve.

# HARDING WILL FORCE BATTLE TO CONTROL PARTY IN CONGRESS

Breach Between Administration and Insurgent Groups Widens.

## LA. FOLLETTE ATTACK

Senator Assails President for Recanted Attitude on Packers' Merger.

## SHIP SUBSIDY DEADLOCK

Executive Sends Letter to Prevent Adoption of Madden Amendment.

By LOUIS SEIBOLD.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Washington, D. C., Dec. 6.

The breach between the Administration and insurgent groups in the Senate was widened to-day by two concrete and significant developments.

Growing opposition to the ship subsidy bill, which the President deems essential to the commercial welfare of the country, was one of these developments. The other was a vicious personal attack on the President made in the Senate by Mr. La Follette, organizer of the radical-insurgent conference, which last week produced a program wholly objectionable to the President and his supporters in and out of Congress.

Great importance is attached to the delay of the President in communicating either in person or in writing his annual message to the national Legislature and which ordinarily reflects the views of the Administration regarding its achievements and future ambitions. It may be that the pressure of business has rendered it practically impossible for the President to complete his report on the state of the nation.

**Fabricated Explanations.**

Congressional and other critics, however, insist on supplying an explanation of their own fabrication to account for the Executive tardiness in the matter. The opinion largely prevails in this circle that the President has digested the reactions from the ambitious plans of the group of insurgents and radicals organized by Mr. La Follette.

Supporters of the President assert that he is convinced that the conference organized by Mr. La Follette missed fire, as it were, because of its failure to produce a leader courageous enough to point the way to the organization of an extreme radical political movement. If this opinion is correct, it is predicted that justification will be found in the President's message, expected Friday, for the belief is that he will not only accept the challenge of his legislative critics but will force the fighting.

The President has conferred with most of the important leaders of his party during the last two weeks. The sum and substance of the opinions expressed by these men to him is that it would be better strategy to precipitate a showdown regarding party control now than to await the results of the gallia warfare tactics which Mr. La Follette and his associates are expected to employ.

**Chief Cause for Criticism.**

Investigation of legislative conditions shows that the chief cause for criticism of the President at the moment lies in his insistence on the passage of the shipping bill. One of the Republican Senators who has steadily supported the policies of Mr. Harding emerged from a meeting of the Senate Commerce Committee this afternoon with statements that indicated his conversion to the insurgent movement.

An effort made by Chairman Jones of Washington of the Commerce Committee to report out the shipping measure passed by the House revealed a deadlock over the President's recommendation that the Madden amendment adopted by the House be eliminated. This amendment, which is wholly objectionable to the President, makes the shipping aid fund subject to annual appropriations by Congress instead of a permanent fund.

## Continued on Page Twelve.

# We Have Coal Enough for All.

No one in the East who has the money to buy coal need suffer from the cold because of coal shortage. There is plenty of coal for all if we use soft coal or use half soft and half hard coal.

In the East we are not accustomed to the use of soft coal for heat and cooking purposes in the home and so we think nothing but hard coal will keep our houses warm and our cook stoves hot.

This is all a mistake. The world for the most part uses soft coal—has no hard coal at all—and the world thrives very well on its soft coal.

As we have no shortage of soft coal why not fill our coal bins in part or in full with soft coal?

It is a good deal better to be warm and happy on soft coal than to freeze following a habit.—Editorial.

# MILLER CALLS COAL MEN TO FACE CRISIS

All Administrators Confer at Albany To-day on Freezing Weather Problem.

## 200,000 TONS READY HERE

Woodin Urges Public to Buy Steam Size Anthracite and Bituminous Supply.

To meet problems which freezing temperatures have accentuated Gov. Miller will confer in Albany this afternoon with William H. Woodin, State Fuel Administrator, and also with the deputy administrators representing every district. All have been summoned to a meeting in the State Capitol. Gov. Miller believes the fuel shortage has reached a menacing stage.

"To-day's cold weather," said Mr. Woodin, "marks the beginning of what must be the peak of the load of our responsibility and our effort. Present bitter temperatures and biting winds should bring home to New York consumers the truth that there is not, and will not be, enough of the domestic supply of anthracite to meet even approximately the demand, and that their fuel supplies must be augmented either by laying in steam size anthracite or bituminous coal or both."

Woodin's assistants exhibited figures showing that there is available at New Jersey tidewater points nearly 200,000 tons, partly of small size anthracite and partly of bituminous coal, ready for New York consumers. Of that aggregate about 150,000 tons, of which 100,000 tons is steam size anthracite and the remaining 50,000 tons soft coal, is lying in loaded boats.

**Big Demand Elsewhere.**

After presenting these figures, showing coal lying scorned at New York's doors, Mr. Woodin sounded a note of warning. All this small hard coal must pass through the washing process before shipment from the collieries. Word came yesterday that through Schuylkill county and most of the anthracite region the cold weather is fast freezing up the streams. There is already a consequent water shortage amounting almost to drought.

"That means," said Mr. Woodin, "that many of the warehouses must shut down and that from now forward there can be no certainty of our receiving even these small stores of anthracite in large bulk. Therefore New York consumers should lose no time in buying the 200,000 tons now available, including the soft coal if it is elsewhere. New England is clamoring for it, and unless this fuel is soon absorbed here it will go to other markets. Apart from that, when cars and boats are thus tied up it means that our transport facilities, which in an emergency such as this should be moving at maximum, are paralyzed by just so much."

To meet the complaint that domestic consumers do not understand how to use soft coal or the smaller sizes of anthracite in their homes, Mr. Woodin has had prepared a pamphlet for general distribution explaining how this may be done successfully and economically.

**Complaints Pile Up.**

While the coming of severe weather may bring its hardships on the largest retailers in the city pointed out that in one respect it is for New York a boon. The freezing weather now prevailing in the great lakes region must speedily close the lake ports with ice and that will end shipments for the season of anthracite and bituminous coal to the lake ports. Eastern consumers thereafter, unless storms should tie up Eastward transportation, may expect larger consignments of their allotted quotas.

Street Cleaning Department, issued orders to all his district superintendents and dump inspectors to distribute with their charges refuse wood, boxes and barrels to such applicants as are willing to carry them away for use as fuel. The order becomes effective to-day at all the municipal river and land dumps in the boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn and The Bronx.

## WEDDED 8 TIMES, IS BROKE.

Kid McCoy Owes \$9,000 and Has \$200.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 6.—Norman Selby, known in the boxing world as Kid McCoy, motion picture actor and pugilist, today filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court here. He listed his liabilities at \$9,056.57 and his assets at \$200, or three good suits of clothes.

W. PALM BEACH & MIAMI thru Steepers via Penn-Atlantic Coast Line, 3.35 P. M. to 12.40 P. M. Tel. LOUVER 3-22-40. Sunny days, friendly folk, every comfort, Out-door sport. The Carolina Pinehurst, N. C. Ad.

**ZIEGFELD FOLLIES.**—The World's Greatest Entertainment in the World's Greatest Show.—New Amsterdam Theatre.—Ad.

# MELLON ASKS LOWER SURTAXES TO FORCE OUT HIDDEN CAPITAL

Opposes New Levies, but Wants Hoarded Wealth in Industry.

## TO ENLARGE REVENUES

Advocates Revision of Immigration Law to Meet Labor Shortage.

## OPTIMISTIC ON BUSINESS

Secretary's Report Condemns Tax Free Securities—Gross Debt Heavily Cut.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Washington, D. C., Dec. 6.

Secretary Mellon in his annual report to-day urged Congress to provide a stimulus to Government revenues by a reduction in surtaxes on wealth, so that hidden capital can be forced into productive channels, thus creating new natural revenue sources.

Secretary Mellon opposed imposition of new taxes, despite the fact that the Treasury Department faces a deficit variously estimated at from \$200,000,000 to \$500,000,000, which may be reduced sharply by collection of back taxes.

The most optimistic forecast of the business outlook yet given by any administration source was embodied in Secretary Mellon's report. With money plentiful, crops abundant and labor fully employed, the Secretary saw no need for pessimism in any quarter.

**Features of the Report.**

The outstanding features of the Secretary's report were:

1. Congress is urged to lower the surtaxes on big incomes from 50 per cent to 25 per cent, which with the normal tax and surtax will not exceed in any event 33 per cent, in the aggregate as a tax on wealth.
2. Amendment of the present 3 per cent immigration law to allow entrance to the United States of a larger number of the industrious classes of Europe, who would be useful on the farms or in the mines, and recommended no specific percentage to which the immigration should be limited, but declared that it is essential to the railroads, the mines and other vital industries that the present labor shortage be relieved by that method and thus provide better working strength for the country's industrial structure, now badly crippled by labor shortage.
3. The tax exempt security was condemned in unmeasured terms. Through this means, Secretary Mellon said, \$11,000,000,000 in tax exempt securities now are held by investors, and such holdings are increasing at the rate of \$1,000,000,000 a year. He recommended that a constitutional amendment be adopted forbidding such issues on the ground that it will add productive enterprise and that it will widen the field for Federal Government securities.
4. The Treasury's program for reducing the public debt has progressed so far that the Government has been able to reduce the gross debt of the nation \$1,000,000,000 in one section, and the Treasury's balance sheet shows a surplus of \$200,000,000 above expenditures for the fiscal year in 1922.

## Comments on Business.

Secretary Mellon commenting on business said:

"The twelve months which have passed since the last annual report have been marked by further liquidation and recovery from depression, and, more recently, by a substantial revival of business. Prices of commodities have risen materially and inventories generally are low, the volume of business has been mounting to higher levels, and labor throughout the country is again fully employed."

"The year is closing with bountiful crops, and the severe depression in agriculture has been relieved. Much of the setting on the part of no so far as we are in a precarious condition are to-day working out of their difficulties and gradually paying their debts."

"A few weak spots remain, but banking conditions generally are sound, money rates are reasonable, and there is sufficient credit available to meet all legitimate demands."

"The waste of war is being repaired, and even abroad there are signs of progress in reconstruction. In Treasury the year has seen a reduction in the gross debt amounting to about \$1,000,000,000, a balanced budget for the fiscal year 1922, showing a surplus of over \$200,000,000 above expenditures, and substantial progress in the reduction of the national debt, which has now been reduced to manageable proportions. These developments are all helpful, and afford the basis for a revival of business and industry on sound lines."

"There are, however, factors operating which contain elements of uncertainty and make it difficult to determine the nature and extent of the revival which is in progress. Owing to the restriction of immigration and the general resumption of industrial activity the country is already suffering from a scarcity of labor, which is embarrassing some lines of business and leading to higher wage scales, where lower were expected a year or two ago."

"The railroads are suffering from under-maintenance and inadequate equipment, and are finding it difficult to move commodities to meet the demands of business, with resulting congestion in manufacture and trade and displacement of prices. As a consequence farm

## Continued on Page Six.

# SIX KILLED IN CRASH OF ARMY AIRPLANES

Fokker in Collision With a Big Martin Bomber in Maneuvers.

## BOTH FALL IN FLAMES

Accident Caused by Pilot of Smaller Craft Trying to Cut Past Other.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 6.—Six men were killed when a Fokker scout plane and a Martin bomber came in collision 250 feet in the air over Langley Field to-day. The dead are:

MAJOR G. L. GEARHART, Iowa. CAPT. B. A. DOYLE, San Francisco. SERGEANT A. T. MARSHALL, Cleveland, Ohio.

PRIVATE TOM JORDAN, Deepstep, Ga. PRIVATE FELIX BLUMKA, Chicago. PRIVATE LEON ROLAN, Philadelphia.

The accident happened about 10:15 o'clock this morning soon after five bombing machines and the scout plane hopped off almost simultaneously for maneuvers that were to have been conducted 1,000 feet up. The bombing squadron was headed by the machine in command of Capt. Doyle. This machine carried five men, including the commanding officer.

Major Gearhart piloted the Fokker scout plane, and while the entire fleet was rising in a wide circle, when the machines were about 200 feet up, Major Gearhart, who rightfully belonged at the head of the procession, endeavored to shoot his plane out in front of the machine leading the fleet, bombers. It was then the crash came.

**The Planes Crash.**

Major Gearhart shot too close to the machine piloted by Capt. Doyle. Major Gearhart did not discover the close proximity of his machine with that of the bombing plane and while attempting to clear the latter craft shot under it and tore away the tail of the larger craft. Immediately after the crash both machines fell.

Privates Jordan and Rolan jumped from the bomber immediately after the crash. Jordan was killed instantly and Rolan lived only a few minutes. Capt. Doyle remained at his post, and he and Sergeant Marshall and Private Blumka were dead when they struck the earth. The four bombs following the plane piloted by Capt. Doyle did not realize it until the falling planes burst into flames. The four bombs were thrown into the panic. The burning machines shot dangerously near two of the four bombing planes and it was not until then the men on the latter planes realized their danger.

**Others Barely Escape.**

With fire shooting all around them the four unhurt planes that had been flying in formation scattered in all directions. They took a wide detour, ascending probably 500 feet in their flight to escape the two burning machines.

From their lofty position they saw the two fallen planes burning and the four bombs following them. Then the four planes came back to earth. Their crews stated that they were dangerously near death before they realized what had happened.

Officers at Langley Field apparently could not understand why Major Gearhart tried to get ahead of the machine piloted by Capt. Doyle until the entire aerial squadron had reached 1,000 feet, the height at which maneuvers were to be held.

## HUGE CARUSO CANDLE TO BE SENT TO SHRINE

Will Burn on All Souls' Day for Eighteen Centuries.

A candle of chemically treated beeswax, five feet in circumference at the base, sixteen feet high and weighing one ton, known as the Caruso Memorial Candle, and the largest in the world, has been completed by Antonio Ajello & Brother, 327 East 124th street, and is to be shipped within the next few days to Italy. The candle was made on the order of an orphan asylum in New York city of which Enrico Caruso was a generous benefactor, and cost \$3,750. It is to be placed in the Church of Our Lady, of Pompei, Italy, where Caruso last worshipped.

The candle is of antique Greek design with Roman renaissance relief and took five men four months to make it. At the suggestion of Cardinal Vanutelli it is to be burned twenty-four hours on each All Souls' Day, which occurs on November 2. At this rate of burning it is estimated, the candle will last eighteen centuries. It bears an inscription: "Offering to the Most Holy Mary of Pompei in Behalf of Our Benefactor."

**CLARK'S CRUISE ROUND THE WORLD.**—Personal experience, management, \$150 a month, Jan. 22 (San Francisco 140-10). E. C. Clark, Times Bldg., N. Y. Ad.

# Tchitcherin Says British Compel Russia to Arm

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LAUSANNE, Dec. 6.—Disavowing old Russian imperialism, Georges Tchitcherin to-day told Lord Curzon at the Near East conference that it was no longer the danger of a Russian advance in Asia, but Great Britain's advance in Europe which was to be feared. Under the allied scheme for the straits, he said, "You are compelling Russia to-day to arm, with arm. Russia is for disarmament, and Great Britain answers her with something that is a perpetual menace. We desire peace, but we shall never capitulate."

The climax of this historic colloquy was reached when Tchitcherin said that the revolution had concentrated the energy of the Russian people in its Government with a force never seen in history, adding: "You are perhaps disturbed because our cavalry have appeared on the heights of Afghanistan, and because you, the English, no longer have before you a half idiot Czar, who in 1895 yielded you the basin of Afghanistan. But it is not war, it is peace we propose; but basing it upon the principle of a dividing wall, and that wall is the liberty and sovereignty of Turkey."

## CLEMENCEAU MEETS WILSON FOR A TALK

Two Warriors of the Peace Conference Recall Their Days in Paris.

## TIGER'S DAY VERY BUSY

Honors Washington and the Unknown Soldier and Makes Speeches.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LAUSANNE, Dec. 6.—The position of the United States as to the status of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, read to-day by Ambassador Child, calling for complete freedom of the Black Sea and the straits for commerce and for passage of warships "on peaceful errands" is to-night the focus of all attention and the subject of considerable controversy. Intentionally or not, it was couched in such language that some of the delegates declare it is open to different interpretations.

The Allies are contending that the Americans supported their thesis throughout. On the other hand, the Turks are asking if the United States does not go further than the Allies in demanding an unrestricted waterway for warships; while Russia, absolutely bewildered by the note's phraseology, is asking if America means to limit warships passing through the straits to the Black Sea only to those on peaceful errands, or is America advocating their use by all nations for unrestricted military purposes.

No statement could be drawn to-night from Mr. Child to clear away the fog in which the statement has left the delegates. Unquestionably it was intended to be one of the most important announcements the United States has ever made. It may yet be clarified by explanations, furnishing a basis for a compromise here that will avert war. But at least for the Russians and the Turks, to whom the allied plan is not agreeable, the American position is absolutely an enigma, and has not greatly helped the situation.

**Russians Recut Allied Plan.**

Lord Curzon, speaking for the Allies, proposed a regime for the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus which would mean complete freedom for merchant vessels, but would allow warships through only in restricted numbers and tonnage, yet sufficient to insure to any two nations absolute preponderance over Russia in the Black Sea.

The plan evoked an immediate outburst from the Russians, who said it was absolutely unacceptable and would cause Russia to arm instead of disarm. The Turks remained silent.

**CHILD GIVES OUTLINE OF AMERICAN ATTITUDE**

**Explains Position on Free Passage of Ships.**

LAUSANNE, Dec. 6. (Associated Press).—In the conference session to-day Ambassador Richard Washburn Child set forth the view of the United States independent of that of any other power. He said the United States holds that the straits and the Black Sea must be open to ships and warships of all nations in time of peace and of war, and that it opposes any plan which would give one power control during a state of war, or any international water. He said:

"I have listened with interest to the points of view of the various delegations on the subject of the straits, and trust that a statement of the views of the American representatives will not be unwelcome."

"Our position is based upon the wishes of our Government, which stands for complete and constant freedom, without special privilege, for our commerce and for the commerce of other nations."

"The application of this policy to the question of the straits is not difficult. We desire for the good of our interest, as well as for the good of all, including those peoples and nations that border on the Black Sea, that nothing shall be done that will take from any of them—Bulgaria or Russia, or Georgia—guarantees that they have secured by the commerce of the world. Accessibility to that commerce is their right."

**Rights of Commerce.**

It is equally the right of the commerce of the world to reach the peoples of the world. I do not understand that any delegation here would openly deny that right for times of peace. This is not sufficient. It is in keeping with the progress of world administration and enlightened international purposes that the commerce of neutral nations shall not be interrupted during a state of war. Freedom of the straits is a term too limited to cover the fields of this discussion, which involves the freedom of peace, this is not sufficient. It is in keeping with the progress of world administration and enlightened international purposes that the commerce of neutral nations shall not be interrupted during a state of war. Freedom of the straits is a term too limited to cover the fields of this discussion, which involves the freedom of peace, this is not sufficient. 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